red bandanna find laurel wreath away together, saying:

"No Gray, no Thurman."

No blood was shed, however. All this while the cheering went on steadily. Those who grew tired stopped and took breath, and then went on again when they were rested. It could not be seen that the volume of sound wavered at any time. Now delegates began to collect the poles bearing the shields of the different States and gathered them about that of New-York, while the screaming went on like mad. Pieces of muslin were torn from the decorations and waved wildly about. Big yellow pasteboard eagles that did duty as decorations were made made to flap their wings over the heads of the crowd. Finally the scene verged on the ludicrons. Fish horns started in the gallery, and their blare was heard above all the din, with the band still banging away, and the chairman pounding despairingly with his gravel. At last when the scene had lasted more than twenty minutes by the watch, quiet was restored. So that, if the length of a cheer proves that a man is popular, Democrats love Grover Cleveland. But they don't.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S NAME POPULAR. Ex-Congressman McKenzie, of Kentucky, sec-His allusion to Mrs. Cleveland as the only Demcerat more popular than the President was loudly cheered, but when he settled down to the racing vernacular of Kentucky, he showed that he knew how to talk to a Democratic convention. Every new touch of sporting slang was greeted with de-

how to talk to a Democratic convention. Every new touch of sporting slang was greeted with delight. In conclusion, he fired the heart of the convention by moving to suspend the rules and make the nomination of Cleveland unanimous.

The roll-call of Stats went on. D. D. Twiggs spoke for Georgia. Colonel Fellows, of New-York, was recognized sitting in the front row of the gallery, back of the chairman. There were loud calls for him, but he modestly dodged down and refused to appear. William R. Morrison, whom Mr. Cleveland made Interstate Commerces Commissioner, spoke half a dozen words for Illinois. This was doubtless done to draw attention to the fact that there were no office-holders in the convention. Bryan G. Stout, of Michigan, who suggested John Brown a little in his appearance, spoke at some length, and enjoyed his speech intenstly, a gratification that the convention was unable to share. When Missouri was called there were loud cries for Senator Vest, to which he did not respond. New-York was called, and there were again loud calls for Fellows. Mr. Flewer came down the aisle and beckened to Colonel Fellows to go on the platform, but he remained immovable. Many cries of "Scott" greeted the call for Penn sylvania. H. W. Lightfoot, of Texas, spoke of President Cleveland's noble attitude when he said "Tell the truth," but somehow this alusion did not awaken any enthusiasm. He predicted 200,000 majority for Cleveland in Texas, which, considering that they can make it anything they like, would be drawing it mild.

When Virginia was called, there were loud demands for Senator Daniel whose dark face, resembling that of Edwin Booth, could be seen in that delegation. He did not speak, however, nor did McGinnis, the popular delegate from Arizona, who was also summoned. Fac chairman then put the motion and declared Mr. Cleveland nominated, at which there was more cheering, but not for long. After arranging that the Vice-President should not be nominated until to-morrow.

It is said by some delegates that this is the

form had been adoped, the Contest and the name of the name of the name of the said by some delegates that this is the first time since the convention system came into vogue that the Democratic party has nominated a caudidate for President by acclamation.

NOTHING OF A SURPRISE TO CLEVELAND. HE RECEIVES THE NEWS WITH SMILING EQUA-NIMITY-ENTHUSIASM FOR THURMAN IN THE

Washington, June 6 (Special).-Mr. Cleveland received the news of his nomination with smiling equanimity and did not appear to be in the least sur-He had a right to take it as a matter of When he went down stairs, later than usual. to greet the strangers who gather at the White House daily to see and shake hands with the President of the United States, Mr. Cleveland did remark: "I forgot

Several of the callers congratulated him on his renomination, and his face, according to an eye witness, was unusually calm as he acknowledged the con-

Since Monday the President has been unusually busy. Several members of the Cabinet have been in conference with him from time to time and Speaker Carlisie has been at the White House almost con-stantly. It is understood that the latter's advice has been freely sought and given in matters relating to the proceedings of the St. Louis ratification meeting, including propositions affecting the platform. It is reported also that the terms of the letter of accept-ance have been already considered and discussed and that that document may be expected to make its ap-pearance at an unusually early date.

when a dispatch was received by S. S. Cox, announcing that Mr. Cleveland had been renominated by acclamation. The dispatch was read by the clerk and the heartiness and spontaneity until Tarsney caught up and waved a "Turkey-red" cotton handkerchief. Then the Democrats suddenly became wild with enthusiasm and yelled as a great rate for several minutes.

The Republicans cheered too, although only Judge Kelley and two or three more of them were provided with Thurman badges. Nearly every Democrat displayed a red cotton handkerchief, and it was really a

Thurman day" on that side of the House.

"We want our ticket flavored with a little true Democracy," said several Democrats when asked why

received a nomination.

Early in the day the free-trade leaders were more composed than yesterday, having received assurances from St. Louis that thre would be no "surrender" of the ground taken by the President and the Democratic majority in the House on the tariff question. Laier, when news came that the Convention had adjourned until to-morrow and that the Committee on Resolutions had not been able to agree, the faces of Mills and his associates again showed traces of anxiety. One of

them said:
Something must be wrong, but I still hope it will come
out all right. Cleveland has been nominated, and now
the Convention will be compelled to make a platform in
accordance with his expressed views on the tariff. The Convention cannot approve his message without approv-ing the main and most important features of the Mills bill, which are free wool and free raw materials gener-

in Washington, outside of the inner circles of the Administration, unless it be Speaker Carlisle, who had thought ten days ago of Mr. Thurman as a probabl nomince for the Vice-Presidency, but a good many of them appear to be delighted with the prospect. In-

them appear to be delighted with the prospect. Indeed, while three-fourths of the Democrats in the House probably regard Cleveland's renomination as a rather disagreeable party necessity, nearly all of them are heartly in favor of the "old Roman."

They were taken aback therefore, when they found that after nominating Mr. Cleveland, the Convention adjourned before completing the ticket. Many of them thought it portended a collapse of the Thurman tor the second place.

### IT DOES NOT SWALLOW CLEVELAND. A DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL'S DISMAL FOREBODING OF DISASTER.

Albany, June 6.—"The Albany Times" of this evening was an object of much curiosity. It was assumed that its hostility to Cleveland would give way when the renomination was an accomplished fact. But while the full report of all the proceedings of the Convention is printed this evening, and Cleveland's renomination is displayed in a big headline, the tenor of the editorial matter shows the same antagonism as before. For editorial comment on the subject it has the following short paragraph:

The fire in Tanmany Hall, the increased Republican majority in Oregon, and the renomination of Grover Cieveland are heavy Democratic disasters to crowd on

And the following more serious screed is placed prominently forward:

In 1882 there was an uprising of Republicans in this
State against the interference of a Federal Administration in the nomination of Cherles J. Folger for Governor.
That uprising elected Grover Cleveland Governor, and
made him, for the first time, a discovered figure in polimade him, for the first time, a discovered figure in poli-tics. In 1883 there was a revolt of Democrats against the imposition by the State Administration under the same Cleveland of an obnexious Democrat, Isaac H. Maynard, upon the State Convention at Buffalo, in place of the choice of the party, William Purcell, as the candi-date for Secretary of State. Mr. Maynard was defeated by over 18,000 majority for his opponent, while his Democratic colleagues were elected. In 1884 Grover Cleveland, then Governer of this State, who had made himself objectionable to a large portion of the Democby his personal characteristics, was thrust on the Domo-eratic National Convention by the consummate manage-ment of Daniel Manning and the inflexible enforcement of the unit rule. He was defeated on a fair issue, and

ago he was away at Chicago opposing Cleveland.
on it accepted the situation and worked hard and
for Cleveland. Its work then certainly saved
y County, and, possibly, in view of the meagre
ity, the election itself.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

P. A. COLLINS PERMANENT CHAIRMAN. CLEVELAND'S NAME PLACED BEFORE THE CON-

VENTION BY DANIEL DOUGHERTY-AN ADJOURNMENT SECURED BY SENATOR VOORHEES.

St. Louis, June 6.—At precisely 10:22 a. m., Chairman White stepped up to the desk and after looking for a moment over the mass of human beings packed in the hall, banged the desk with the solid silver gavel which was presented to the Convention yesterday and said :

"The Convention will come to order. Take your scats as rapidly as possible."

After waiting a few moments and the Convention not being quiet in that order which is necessary for the transaction of business he thumped the desk

again and said : "Delegates will please take their seats. The Convention will come to order. The Convention will be opened with prayer by the Rev. J. B. Green, of Mis-

The Rev. Mr. Green addressed the Throne of Grace

as follows:

Oh. Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations. Thou hast been the God and art the God of all nations. Thou hast appointed the bounds of their habitations. Thou hast been the God of this Nation, the God of our fathers, and we, their children, this morning, enter into the inheritance of the blessings that Thou didst bestow upon them. We come this morning to ask Thy blessing upon these sister states, from all over this great Republic, who have come on this important occasion, sent by their people.

Oh. God, do Thou bless them in this assembly this morning, and as Thou hast brought good out of all our evil, do Thou hast brought good out of all our evil, do Thou hast brought good out of all our evil, do Thou hast brought good out of all our evil, do Thou hast brought good out of all our evil, do Thou hast brought good out of all our evil, do Thou hast brought good out of all our evil, do Thou hast brought good out of all our evil, do Thou hast brought good out of all our evil, do Thou hast brought good out of all our evil, do Thou will sake the convention for the good of this Nation and for the glory of Thy great name. We pray that Thy blessings may be upon the President of the United States and upon the Governors of all States of this country and upon the Governors of all States of this country and upon the humblest chilere of the people of our Nation, and upon the humblest chilere of the people for the great party, is a distinction of the highest that we may be the Lord's people, not simply in the profession of our lips, but in a godly and holy and little the continuance of your indulgence and times need a continuance of your choice. I shall at all times need a continuance of your indulgence and littless need a continuance of your choice. I shall at all times need a continuance of your indulgence and times need a continuance of your indulgence and littless need a continuance of your indulgence and littless need a continuance of your indulgence and littless need a continuance of your c

profession of our lips, but in a goody and noty and just life.

Now, we commend ourselves to Thee for the guidance of Thy spirit, and as Thou must overrule the mistakes of men for the good of Thy name, and as Thou must guide us in all things that are great and good, do Thou this day bless these men and lead them in Thy way according to Thy purpose, and let them remember this day as they sit in this Convention that they are not only making a history for this country, but they are also to determine that which will be good for it or had for it, and may their policy and may their works redound to the good of all chilgens of all this country and for the glory of Thy name in all the earth. Let Thy blessing rest upon us now and ever more. We ask it in Jesus' name. Amen.

Frederick O. Prince, of Massachusetts, then offered the following resolution which was sent to the desk

the following resolution which was sent to the desh vention be presented to the delegation of Colorado for its gift of the silver gavel, and that the same be placed in charge of the National Committee for use at future Democratic conventions." (Applause.) The Chair—The question is upon the adoption of the

resolution offered by the gentleman from Massachu-Are you ready for the question? The question being called for, was carried unani-

credentials from Alaska. They are hereby referred to the Committee on Credentials. Will the chairman of the committee please send for the credentials from Alaska? They are in the possession of the secretary.

VARIED HINTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON RESO

LUTIONS.

Congressman Timethy J. Campbell, of New-York-I desire at this time to offer a petition which I will send up. I hope it will be read for the information of the Convention.

The Chair-The secretary will read the petition.

The Chair—The secretary will read the petition.

The secretary then read as follows:

Whereas, We believe that the safety and continuity of republican institutions on this continent imperatively demand the recognition and enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine in all its length and breadth; that territorial acquisition or aggrandizement in this quarter of the world by foreign and monarchical powers should not only be discountenanced, but should be discouraged and prohibited by every means in our power; that it is our duty as well as our interest to establish and maintain the most friendly diplomatic and commercial relations with our sister Republics, with Mexico, Central and South America, to extend to them such moral aid and sympachy as they may need to protect themselves from imrighteous encroechments of European powers upon their territory, or officious interference in their internal governmental affairs; and further if necessary to maintain the supremacy of the Monroe Doctrine on this continent, we should be prepared to make and enforce our demands against whatever power may undertake to evade or disregard it. e power may undertake to evade or disregard it. refore be it resolved. That a copy of this preamble and resolu-

The Chairman-If there is no objection this reso-

resolution which I desire to send to the secretary to

as follows:

as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention approves of and hereby indorses the principles of the tariff reform initiated by President Cleveland (loud and uproarious applause) in his first message to the present Congress; and the policy recommended by him for the practical application of those principles to the Administration of the Government we give our unqualified and universal support. (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman—Under the rules this resolution will

be referred to the Committee on Platform and Resolutions. I will now call for the report of the Committee on Credentials, that being the next thing in

John C. Webb, of Alabama, chairman of the Committee on Credentials—Mr. Chairman, I have the honor on behalf of the Committee on Credentials to make the following report which I will send to the secretary to

The Chairman-Unless some one calls for the reading of the names of the delegation to which he may belong the secretary will omit the names. The secretary then read as follows:

The secretary then read as follows:

Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to present the following report: We find the following list of delegates from the different states and Territories entitled to seats in this Convention as follows: The Territory of Dakota—the Church faction consisting of W. F. Steele and H. L. Maguire. This committee further reports that there were no contests in any of the above states and Territories, except Dakota, where a contest was brought before your committee by the Church faction against the Day faction. The delegates selected by the Church faction to this Convention are W. F. Steele and H. L. Maguire; the delegates selected by the Day faction are A. W. Bangs and T. W. Wallace. After a thorough investigation into the merits of this contest this committee decided almost unaulmously to recommend that W. F. Steele and H. L. Maguire be allowed seats in this Convention as legally elected delegates to represent the Territory of Dakota. Your committee understand that the Territory of Alaska has a regularly elected delegate to this Convention, but the committee have no official information on the subject.

The Secretary—I find at the end of the list of the delegates the names for Alaska of Althur H. Delaney

delegates the names for Alaska of Althur H. Delaney and A. H. Garney.

The Chaffman-I will suggest that you strike out

from our report that portion in which you state you have no information regarding Alaska.

Mr. Webb-I will do that.

The Chairman—The question is upon the adoption

of the report of the Committee on Credentials as Mr. Hutchings (of Minn.)-Mr. Chaleman, I move

the adoption of the report. PATRICK A. COLLINS FOR PERMANENT CHAIR-

MAN.

The Chairman—The next order of business is the reception of the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization and Order of Business. Preliminary to that it has been suggested that, in view of to Dakota, George C. Maguire be appointed upon the Committee on Permanent Organization from Dakots, and William R. Steele on the Committee on Res-

olutions. If there is no objection, and I hear none, Mr. Cassidy (of Penn.)-I am instructed by the committee to report that they have unanimously agreed

When the tired factory operative, the weary out-door laborer, the overtasked bookkeeper or clerk sicks a medical recompense for expenditure of bodily force, where shall he find it? Could the recorded experience of thousands of workers be voiced, the verdict would be that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters renews failing attention, slimulates the jaded mental powers to fresh activity and remove the stomach process, tension as nothing else does. Discovered the story of the stor laxes undue nervous tension as nething else does. Di-gestion, a regular nabit of body, appetite and sleep are is not offended by it, and to persons of both sexes in defi-cate health who occasionally feel the need of an efficient tonic, the whole range of the phermacopoeia and the cata-logue of proprietary medicines does not present a more use-ful, safer or more decisive one. It is also incomparable for favor and ague, rhoumatism and kidney troubles.

was adopted:

The order of business of the last National Democratic Convention shall obtain, and the rules of said convention shall govern this Convention, with the modification that no State shall change its vote for President or Vice-President until the call of States has been complete.

Your committee further recommend that the recording secretaries, reading clerks, official stenographers and sergeants at-arms of the temporary organization hold their respective offices under the persentent organization.

manent organization.

The Chairman-The Chair will appoint William H. Barnum, of Connecticut; the Hon. Roswell, P. Flower, of New-York, and the Hon. John O'Day, of Missouri, as a committee to escort the Hon. Patrick A. Collins

throughout the Convention, which was continued, especially by the Massachusetts delegation, whose mempecially by the Massachusetts designator, nose thembers arose and stood upon their chairs and gave three beings three for their favorite. The gantiemen appointed to escort Mr. Collins to the chair proceeded to his seat and brought him forward. When Mr. Collins had mounted the platform he was greeted by

all times need a continuance of your indulgence and couriesy, as well as your full co-operation to promote ovier, decorum and good will, until these precedings are brought to a happy close.

We represent in this Convention more than 20,000,000 of the American people; we bear the commission to act for them and their injunction to act with all the wisdom that God has given us to protect and safegnard the institutions of the Republic as the fathers founded them.

In a time when the world was hing-ridden and pauperized by the privileged few, when men scarcely dared to breathe the world "Liberty," even if they understood its meaning, the people scattered along our eastern coast, with a sublime herofsm never equalled, broke from all traditions, rejected all known systems and established, to the amazenent of the world, the political wonder of the ages, the American Republic, the child of revolution nursed by philosophy.

The hand that framed the inzortal Declaration of Independence is the hand that guided the emancipated country to progress and glory. It is the hand that guides us still in our onward march as a free and progressive people. The principles upon which our Government can securely rest, upon which our Government can securely rest, upon which the poace, prosperity and liberties of the people depend, are the principles of the founder of our party, the apostle of Democracy, Thomas Jefferson.

Our young men under thirty have heard more in their time of the clash of arms and the echoes of war than of the principles of government. It has been a period of passion, force, impulse and emotional polities. So that we need not wonder that now and, then we hear the question asked and scarcely answered, "What difference is there between the two parties in JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY.

JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY.

Every Democrat knows the difference. The Demor a class of the people, but for all time. These principles conserved and expanded the Republic in all its cipies conserved and expanded the Republic in all its better days. A strict adherence to them will preserve it to the end, so the Democracy of to-day, as in the past, believe with Jefforson in:

1. Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political.

2. Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; catangling alliances with none.

3. Support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administrators of our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies.

4. Preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the shoet anchor of our peace and safety abroad.

whole constitutional vigor, as the shoot anchor of our peace and safety abroad.

5. A leak-us care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe corrective of abuses, which are lopped off by the sword of revolution where peaceable means are unprovided.

6. Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism.

7. A well-disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace and for the first moments in war.

8. The supremacy of the civil over, the military authority.

be lightly burdened.

10. The honest payment of our debts and the preservation of our public faith. 11. Encouragement of agriculture and of commerce

handmaid. The diffusion of information and arraignmen Freedom of religion.
 Freedom of the press.
 Freedom of the person under the protection of

13. Freedom of the person under the protection of the habeas cerpus.

15. Freedom of the person under the protection of the habeas cerpus.

16. Trial by juries impartially selected.

Add to these the golden economic rule that no more taxes should be leviod upon the people in any way than are necessary to meet the honest expenses of government, and you have a body of principles to sin against which has been political death to every party h therto, to sin against which in the future will be political sulcities.

True to these principles, the Democratic party fought successfully our foreign wars, protected our citizens in every clime, compelled the respect of all nations for our flag, added imperial domain to our territory and insured peace, prosperity and happiness to all our people.

False to these principles, the great Federal, Whig and Know-Nothing parties went down, never to rise, and we are here to-day representatives of the party that has survived all others, the united, triumphant, invincible Democracy, prepared to strike down forever the last surviving foe in November.

Our standard must be the rallying point now and is the future for all good citizens who love and oberish republican institutions, who love liberty regulated by the Constitution and law, who believe in a government of all the people, by all the people and for all the people. This has been the asylum for all good men from over the earth who fice from want and oppression, and mean to become Americans. But we invite and welcome only "friends to this ground and liegemen" to the republic. Our institutions cannot change to meet hostile wishes, nor be so much as sensibly modified save by the peaceful and deliberate action of tho mass of our people in accordance with the Constitution and the laws of the land. Whatever problems the present has, or the future may present, so far as political action can affect them, will be dealt with by the American people within the law. And in the future as in the past the people will find security for their liberi

NEW CONDITIONS. We meet to-day under conditions new to the Demo crats of this generation. How often we stood in con ventions in the past when to others it seemed as if the shadows of death closed about us, when the day of victory seemed almost as far away as the day of general judgment. It could not then be said that we met for spoils or personal advantage. We met to keep the fires of Democratic liberty alive till the dawn of a better day. If we were a party of undannted courage and inflexible principles. Twenty-cight years ago the Democratic party, reni in fragments, heated by feuds that only time could silay or punishment destroy, met, as it looks now, merely to settle in angry mood the terms upon which they should become exiles from power. By their mad dissensions they elected to go to defeat rather than wait for the sobering influences of time to close the breach. To the younger men of that day the act seemed suicide, mitigated by insanity. Their madness transferred to a minority of the American people the political government of all. That party, whatever the honesty and respectability of its members, however particule its motives, was not broad or national at its base. It had almost but one central idea, and when that idea was set in the Constitution and crysullized into law it ran a career of riot that appalled all men. The history of that period of political dealurdery is too sad and familiar to Americans to be recited anew. The Republican party, sometimes peacefully and sometimes by frand, succeeded in holding power twenty-foor years, till at last the American people, no longer condoning its famits or forgiving its sine, hurled it from power and again committed to the historic party of the Constitution and the whole Union the administration of our political affairs.

We won by the well-carned confidence of the country in the rectified of our purpose, by the aid of chivalrous and conscientious men, who could no longer brook the corruptions of the Republican party. It was great, deserved, necessary victory.

The day on which Grover Cleveland, the plasin, straightforward, typical American clitizen, chosen at the electio ventions in the past when to others it seemed as !!

upon General Patrick A. Colins, of Massachusetts, for permanent chairman. (Cheers.)

After the cheers which came with the announcement of General Collins's selection had subsided, the secretary read the list of vice-presidents and the committeemen of each State, and also the following, which was adopted:

The order of business of the last National Democratic Convention shall obtain, and the rules of said convention shall obtain, and the rules of said convention shall govern this Convention. With the mode dent of Vice-President until the call of States has been complete.

Your committee further recommend that the results of the people.

THE COMING CONTEST.

THE COMING CONTEST. And now we stand on the edge of another and, perhaps, a greater contest, with a relation to the electors that we have not held for a generation—that of responsibility for the great trust of government. We are no longer authors, but accoutants, no longer critics, but the criticised. The responsibility is ours,

of responsibility for the great trust of government. We are no longer authors, but accoutants, no longer critics, but the criticised. The responsibility is ours, and if we have not taken all the power necessary to make that responsibility good the fault is ours, and that of the people.

We are confronted by a willy, unscrupulous and desperate foce. There will be no speck on the record that they will not magnify into a blot, no circumstance that they will not magnify into a blot, no circumstance that they will not exagerate into a revoit, no class or creed that they will not exagerate into a revoit, no class or creed that they will not settlempt to rouse, no fraud that they will not willingly perpetrate. They tancy, indeed, that there is no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity, no crime that will not be condoned. But we stand at guard full armed at every point to meet them. Our appeal is not to passion mor to prejudice, to class or laction, to race or creed, but to the sound, common sense, the interfligence and patriotism of the American people. The Administration of President Cleveland has triumphantly justified his election. It compels the respect, comidence and approval of the country. The prophets of evil and disaster are dumb. What the people see is the government of the Union restored to its ancient feeting of justice, peace, honesty and impartial enforcement of law. They see the demands of labor and agriculture met, so far as government ean meet them, by legislative enactments for their encouragement and protection. They see the veterans of the Civil War granted pensions long due them to the amount of more than twice in musi-bor and nearly three times in value those granted under any previous Administration. They see more than 32,000,000 acress of land, recklessly and illegally held by the grantees of the courupt Republican regime restored to the public domain for the benefit of the honest settlers. They see the negro, whose fears of Democratic rule were played upon by demagognes four years a

To the patriotic, independent citizens who four years ago forsook their old allegiance and came to our sup-

Administration, the Democratic party owes a deep debt

the business of the Convention.

The Chairman-The secretary will read it. The secretary then read the following, which was

Resolved, That all resolutions relating to the plat-form be referred to the Committee on Platform with-out reading or debate. SYMPATHY FOR GENERAL SHERID

Mr. Campbell, of New-York-Mr. Chairman: 1 nave a resolution, which I wish to present to the convention, and I ask unanimous consent that the resoluion may be read. It does not relate to the platform. There was a storm of objection from all parts of the hall, until the chairman assured the delegates that Mr. Campbell had told the truth in saying that the resolution did not relate to the platform. When consent was obtained, the resolutions were read, as fol-

Resolved, That this convention takes occasion to express its unfeigned sorrow at the serious and dangerous illness of General Phil Sheridan applause), and to him, whose noble and vallant deeds will ever be enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen, we extend our sincere sympathy. We earnestly trust that the great soldier and distinguished patriot will most with a speedy recovery, and that the Divine Providence may spare him in this Nation for many years to come.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to General Sheridan as expressive of the heartfelt sentiments of the Democracy of the United States. (Cheers).

The resolutions were adopted by a rising yoth with

three hearty cheers for the gallant soldier who is now ngaged in his most desperate campaign.

Mrs. E. A. Merriwether, of St. Louis, appeared on the platform and was received with cheers by the delegates and the audience. She was introduced th the Convention by Chairman Collins and spoke as follows: Convention by Chairman Collins and spoke as follows:

Time and again the women of this country have
appeared before your legislative bodies as well as
your grand political conventions asking that the practices of this Government be made to comfort with its
principles, the basic principle, the fundamental principle and the foundation stone on which rests this
Government of equal rights. (At this point there was
some disorder in the back part of the hall.)

The Chairman—The chair will insist that order be
maintained, especially when a lady has the floor.

Mrs. Merriwether—Yet throughout this broad land
nowhere do equal rights prevail. On the one side we see
a privileged and governing class. On the other we
see a subjected and governed class. One half of the
people of this great and so-called Republic yet live in

USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

Dr. O. C. STOUT, Syncuse, N. Y., says; "I gave it to one patient who was unable, to transact the most ordinary business, because his brain was "lived and confused," upon the least mental exertion. Immediate beneat and ultimate recovery followed.

peccisely the same political servitude their foremothers lived in under the kings of England, before
the colonies rebelled and secoded from the British
Empire. Our forefathers thought their condition was
Empire. Our forefathers thought their condition was
slavery. It it be slavery for them, how is it not
slavery for us? I am deputed to appear before you
and ask you to right these great wrongs and consider
this great question of equal rights. A declaration
coming from this great body of people, so noble, so
grand, will send a thrill through humanity's great
heart and carry the memory of this convention down
the ages, down to the very end of time itself.

But if, gentlemen, you refuse this plain principle
of right and justice, then I suggest to you that you
add to your platform of principles the fallowing preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, All history proves that education
units human beings for the condition of
subjection and awakens in the human soil
aspirations for larger liberties and higher life. (Considerable confusion here occurred.)

The Chairman-Gentlemen, keep quiet.

Mrs. Merriwether—Gentlemen, you are not troubled
with women often, and you ought to hear one once.

They do not trouble you political men often.

Mrs. Merriwether continued the regular course of

Mrs. Merriwether continued the regular course of

Mrs. Merriwether continued the regular course of her remarks as follows:

And, whereas, during the last fifty years we, the rulers of this land, have committed the great mistake of permitting a subjected class to enter schools of learning, thereby expanding their brains and quick-calleg their thoughts and breathing disaffection ageinst our time-honored rule; these women going to and fro over the land, knocking at legislative doors, demanding to know why the glorious doctrines of Democracy should not apply to women as to men; and, whereas, all history proves that the greater and denser the ignorance in which a class is held. (Considerable confusion.)

Mrs. Merriwether made several efforts to be heard, but after a while when she found the Convention un-

but after a while when she found the Convention un-willing to listen to her further she desisted. The resolution which the Convention refused to hear is as

follows:

Resolved, That we, the Democratic men of America in Convention assembled, advise and urgo the Legislatures of every State in this broad Union to enact such laws as will forever put a step to the education of the women of this land, and thereby put a stop to the clamor of equal rights that will forever close the doors of every school, public and private, to the female children of this country; we advise and urge that the made a penil offence, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to teach any firl child the letters of the alphabet; and any woman convicted of reading a newspaper or book, or of entering the lecture balls, whether as listener or speaker, be severely punished by law.

THE TIME FOR NOMINATIONS REACHED. Mr. Pickett-I move, Mr. Chairman, that when this Convention adjourns it adjourn to 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Chair announced the motion of Mr. Pickett.
Governor Brown, of Tennessee—I move to amend
that motion by striking out 10 o'clock to-morrow, and inserting 8 o'clock this evening. (Cries of "No, no!")

Mr. Hensel, of Pennsylvania.—I offer as a sub-

Resolved, That the roll of states and the names of the candidates for President and Vice-President be piaced in nomination (cheers), no ballots to be taken by this convention until the report of the Committee on Resolutions and Platform has been presented and disposed of. (Cries of "Good, good," and applause.) Most of the delegates being on their feet, the chair-

man rapped vigorously with his gavel and commanded The Chairman—The delegates will take their seats; the convention must come to order; the resolution just sent to the secretary's deak will be read. Governor John C. Brown, of Tennassec—I rise to a point of order. The resolutions which have been read cannot be considered pending a motion to ad-

point of order. The resolutions which have been read cannot be considered pending a motion to adjourn.

The Chairman—The motion is on the substitute offered by Mr. Hensel, of Pennsylvania, that the roll of States be called, but that no ballot be taken until after the Committee on Resolutions have reported.

Governor Brown—I insist upon my point of order, My point of order is that no action of this convention can be taken pending a motion to adjourn.

The Chairman—The chair does not understand that the motion of Mr. Brown is in order; the gentleman from Connecticut moved that the roll of States be called, and we then take a recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. We will proceed with the business of the convention with the regular order.

Governor Brown—Then I will now make a motion that this Convention now adjourn to 8 o'clock p. m.

A Delegate—I move that we now adjourn.

The Chairman—The motion is in order that we now adjourn, but the chair calls the attention of the delegate to the fact that a motion to adjourn is a motion to adjourn sine die. Those in favor of the motion that the Convention do now adjourn will say aye. Not a voice was heard in the hall.

The Chairman—Those opposed will say no.

The hardest, independent eithers wis hour years age from the tire of all angines and some nor support, and who since that the have nobly assistant to proper the state of the I greet you, my countrymen, with featernal regard. In your presence I bow to the majesty of the people. The sight itself is inspiring, the thought sublime. You come from every State and Territory, from every mook and corner of our ocean bound, continent-covering country. You are about to discharge a more than imperial duty. With simplest ceremonials, you as representatives of the people are to choose a Magistrate with power mightler than a monarch yer checked and controlled by the supreme law of a written constitution. Thus impressed I ascend the restrum to name the next President of the United States. New York presents him to the convention and pledges her electoral vote. Delegations from the thirty-eight States and all the Territories are assembled without caucus or consultation ready simultaneously to take up the cry and make the vote unanimous. We are here not indeed to choose a candidate, but to name the one the people have already chosen. He is the man for the people. ills career illustrates the glory of our institutions. Eight years ago unknown, save in his own locality, he for the last four has stood in the gaze of the world discharging the most exalted duties that can be confided to a mortal. To-day determines that not of his own choice, but by the mandate of his canntrymen and with the sanction of heaven, he shall fill the Presidency for four years more. He has met and mastered every question as if from youth trained to statesmanship. The promises of his letter of acceptance and luangural address have been fulfilled. His fidelity in the past inspires faith in the future. He is not a hope. He is a realization. Scorning subterfuge, distaining re-election by concealing convictions, mindful of his oath of office to defend the Constitution, he courageously declares to C-ngress, diopping minor matters, that the supreme 'ssoo is reform, revision, reduction of National taxation. That the Treasury of the United States, glutted with unneeded gold, oppresses industry embarrasses business, endangers financial tra

A CONTINUED STORM OF CHEERS.

When Mr. Dougharty finished his speech at six and a half minutes after 12, the delegates and the audience set up a yell. After simply yelling for half a minute, they legan to get excited and some of the more ardent peeled their coats and waved them. About this time the doors of the Capitol in the picture at the rear of the platform were swing aside and in the panel appeared a portrait of Cleveland occupying the centre of the facade of the Capitol. Then the delegates and the audience simply went wild, and with a farious energy worked their voices and their bodies in their efforts to testify their approval of the momination. A band somewhere in the galleries started up "Marching Through Georgia," and the air or the sentiment, nobody knew which, elicited a tremendous outburst of cheers. At this time about a third off the delegates and perhaps one-fourth of the audience produced bandanna handkerchiefs and waved them frantically, and in response to this frosh incentive there was another swell in the terrific outburst of noise. One lunatic in the gallery took his new plug hat and sent it sailing across the space over the heads of the delegates, and it was caught by a man in the opposite gallery with the thing had gone far enough and thumped and pounded for order, but with every thump of the gavel arose new yells from the assemblace, and Chairman Collins relinquished the job in despair. At this juncture Daniel Doughaudience set up a yell. After simply yelling for half

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erty mounted a chair in the centre of the New-York delegation and waved a flag. From all parts of the hall delegates gathered in about Dougherty, bearing the standards of their respective States, and formed in a circle about him, bodding in a sort of canopy over his head the placards bearing the names of the States.

over his head the placards bearing the names of the States.

In marked distinction from the scarlet bandannas the standards of Indiana and Kansas were decorated with strips of black silk, indicating the adherence of the parties who bere them to the cause of the prisont Commissioner of Fensions. Under the canopy formed by the standards a couple of United States flags were introduced and the tableau, as thus completed was greeted with a pandemonic chorus of cheers and howls and yells. Among the crewd in the rear of the delegates a number of people produced a flock of big yellow eagles, which by some arrangement were nade to flag their wings. When the demonstration at last subsided comparatively, John B. Castleman and A. G. Dejarnettem of Kentucky, carried the Kentucky standard on the platform and planted it beside the chairman's desk to emphasize the second which Kentucky proposed on Grover Cleveland.

seated on the platform, when the audience in front set up a cry for him to turn around and face the

audience. He replied: . Let me talk to these learned Thebans a while (Laughter.) But he has regarded the Presidency as a great public office, confirmed by the unbought suffrage of the people to be administered wisely, fairly, judi-cially, impartially, honestly, in the interests of every-

cially, impartially, housesty, long, the has got so much body. (Cheers.)

Well, the fact of the business is, he has got so much well, the fact of the business is, he has got so much their for the summer to enumerate. But there have the form the summer to Well, the fact of the business is, he has got so much courage that it is unnecessary to enumerate. But there is one thing that I want to call special attention its. With other have savered and others have wavered and others have a court of a Kentucky rife and the executive ability of a dynamite cartridge. (Applause and laughter.) In lawyer parlance, it had about it the energy of a capies pro fine and the force and effect of a replet bond. Now, gentlemen, this is the one instance in the history of American politics where we had a man who furnished, in his own person, a first-class candidate and a thoroughly Democrate platform. (Applause.)

He has done his duty, let us ours, (Applause.) It want every Democrat, male and female (laughter), in the body of this most magnificent deliberative hall in the world (applause), consecrated to the hollest purpose outside of the Christian religion (applause)—I want every one to go home after religion (applause)—I want every one to go home after religion (applause)—I want every one to go home after religion (applause)—I want every one to go home after religion (applause)—I want every one to go home after religion (applause).

In conclusion, Ma Chairman and gentlemen, I move to suspend the rules and make the nomination of Grover Cleveland for President of the United States absolutely unanimous. (Great applause.)

IDOLATROUS HOMAGE FROM GEORGIA.

Judge H. D. D. Twiggs, of Georgia—Mr. President

Judge H. D. D. Twiggs, of Georgia—Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention—The great State of Georgia, which I have the honor in part to represent and Geutlemen of the Convention—the greens on this occasion, is proud to second the nomination of Grover Cleveland, a State which has been conspicuous in its fidelity to the great principles of Democracy and economical government, which have found their highest expression in his splendid and magnificent Administration. (Applanse.) Monopely said to the people of the South, "You are poor, build said to the people of the South, "You are poor, build said to the people of the South, "You are poor, build too has made us opulent, it will make you so like thon has made us opulent, it will make you so like thon has made us opulent, it will make you so like thon has made us opulent, it will make you so like then he wiste." The State of Georgia, already vocal with the music of a million spindles, has given back her reply, music of a million spindles, has given back her reply, music of a million spindles, has given back her reply, may be poor, but we are unwilling to grow rich by may be poor, but we are unwilling to grow rich by may be poor, but we are unwilling to grow rich by may be poor, but we are unwilling to grow rich by may be conclusion, bearing with them but a single to this conclusion, bearing with them but a single to this conclusion, bearing with them but a vote of commission and that commission is to cast the vote of convention in its platform, of principles characterised